FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840. [NO. 1215.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-laines, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

For Sale.

A FEW Shares of Cape Fear Navigation Stock. Apply to JOS. CARMON.

Sept. 9, 1840. 14-4*w*.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & MEMORY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. This is to notify all persons having claims against the firm to present them for settlement, and all their debtors are respectfully and particularly requested to make immediate payment to Thos. S. Memory, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

JOHN SHAW,
THOS. S. MEMORY.

September 3, 1840. 14*tf*

P. S.—I may be found at the old Stand of Shaw & Memory. T. S. MEMORY.

SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of several friends, and in accordance with a wish expressed by others, intends to open a **SCHOOL** in this town, for instructing in the common branches of ENGLISH EDUCATION, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to commence on Monday, the 28th of September.

It is also his intention to open an evening Class, of two hours, in WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK KEEPING, for the accommodation of such as may be engaged in business pursuits during the day, and who may wish to improve themselves in these exercises.

ROBERT P. THOMSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-3

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four or six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-3mrow4w

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the valuable services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the different branches, including science on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in those we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"New Haven, Aug. 31, 1840.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note of this date I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary A. Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I am heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her as a lady of good mind, apt to teach, tolerable in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,

"Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct."

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher studies of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care*. In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Adabrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in this. The same building will be used for the school as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

September 5, 1840. 14*tf*

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 14-3m

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf*.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

For Sale.

AN elegant sorrel HORSE, large and well broke to the Harness.

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

—ALSO—

Saddle, Bridle, Martingale, &c. Apply to C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840. 13-3w.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE
REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

In the Southern States the rights of the white man are just as well secured as they are in any part of the world. I say nothing of another class of their population—but every body knows that a white man in the South, no matter how poor, humble, or ragged he may be, is equal, so far as his civil rights are concerned, to the greatest lording.—They have thought proper to pass these laws in order to protect their communities from the burden of supporting and maintaining idlers, vagrants, and vagabonds. I will, in a moment, turn to the North, and we shall see if they are much better on the arctic side of Mason and Dixon's line. I have been informed by gentlemen who represent some of the Southern States that they have seen white men actually *sold out*, and others *hired out* in pursuance of those laws. It is all the same thing, however; it is all called *selling*. Notice of the time and place of sale is generally put up at the court-house door, and at other public places, and the sale is conducted in all respects after the manner of selling paupers in some parts of the North, where the *maintenance* of the pauper is disposed of by overseers of the poor.

Now, sir, let me invite you to examine the laws of some of the Northern States in regard to the punishment of vagrants and other petty offenders. And I will first direct your attention to a statute of Pennsylvania; and here, sir, permit me to remark that if there be one State in this Confederacy more distinguished for the mildness of its criminal code, and for the freedom of its inhabitants from all improper restraints on their liberty, I would claim as that honorable exception the Keystone State. Why, we are so free there that we will hardly submit to the laws which we ourselves have made. I have known a certain description of our people—not that I intend to characterize them as belonging to the general class of the population of that State—so indignant at the law as to muster by hundreds at Harrisburg, and turn the Senate neck and heels out of the Hall. But let that pass. I will attend to the matters on hand. By an act of Pennsylvania, passed on the 21st of February, 1767, "to prevent the mischiefs arising from the increase of vagabonds and other idle and disorderly persons," it was enacted as follows:

"Whereas the number of rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons daily increases in this province, to the great loss and annoyance of the inhabitants thereof: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted*, That all persons who shall unlawfully return to such city, township, or place, from whence they have been legally removed by order of two justices of the peace, without bringing a certificate from the city, township, or place to which they belong, and all persons who, not having wherewith to maintain themselves and their families, live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers in the like work in the city, township, or place where they are; and all persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways, or other roads, to beg or gather alms in the city, township, or place where they dwell, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging; and all persons who shall come from the neighboring colonies, or any of them, into any township or place within this province, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation, or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such township or place, shall be deemed, and hereby declared to be, idle and disorderly persons, and liable to the penalties hereby imposed; and that it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county where such idle and disorderly persons shall be found, to commit such offenders (being thereof legally convicted before him, on his own view, or by the confession of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses) *to the workhouse of the said county, if such there be, otherwise to the common jail of the county, there to be kept at hard labor by the keeper of such workhouse or jail, for any time not exceeding one month.*"

It appears, therefore, that the mild criminal code of Pennsylvania authorizes a justice of the peace to commit a vagrant "*to the workhouse of the county, if such there be, otherwise to the common jail of the county, there to be kept AT HARD LABOR by the keeper of such workhouse or jail*, for any time not exceeding one month." Now, in the opinion of General Harrison, and in the opinion of the law-makers in most of the States of this Union, there is as much white slavery in shutting up a poor man in a little cell, and compelling him to saw stone and pick oakum, and feeding him with nothing but penitentiary food, as there would be in permitting him to work on the high-ways, in a corn-field, or at a wood-pile, and board at the house of a respectable farmer.

But, sir, let us take up the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, and we will find among them a law almost identical in its provisions with the bill pending before the Legislature of Ohio in 1821, and for which Gen. Harrison voted. It is the 9th section of title 5, chapter 20, part 1, Revised Statutes. The title relates to *disorderly persons*, and after providing for their being committed in default of finding sureties for good behavior, it enacts as follows:

"9. The court may discharge such disorderly persons from confinement, either absolutely or upon receiving sureties for his or her good behavior, in its discretion, or the said court may in its discretion authorize the county superintendents of the poor, or the overseers of the poor of any county or town, or the commissioners of any alms-house, *to bind such disorderly persons as* shall be minors in some lawful calling, as servants, apprentices, mariners, or otherwise until they shall be of full age respectively; or to *contract* for the service of such disorderly persons as shall be of full age with any persons as *laborers*, SERVANTS, apprentices, mariners, or otherwise, for any term not exceeding one year, which binding out and contracts shall be as valid and effectual as the indenture of any apprentice, with his own consent and the consent of his parent, and shall subject the persons so bound out or contracted to the same control of their masters respectively, and of the court of general sessions of the peace, as if they were so bound as *apprentices*."

By the above law of the State of New York, certain specified officers are authorized "TO CONTRACT FOR THE SERVICE" of "*such disorderly persons*" *as shall be of full age "with any persons* as LABORERS, SERVANTS, *apprentices, mariners, or otherwise, for any term not exceeding one year.*" But what Locofoco ever thought of denominating as slaves such disorderly persons as may have been disposed of under the provisions of this law? The wildest Locofoco never dreamed of such an absurdity. The truth is, sir, that every well-regulated community will protect itself from vagrants, pilferers, and small thieves. The laws of all the Northern States, so far as I have examined them, authorize the punishment of such criminals by imprisonment and hard labor. But, as this discussion in relation to white slavery has reference more especially to the bill introduced into the Legislature of the State of Ohio during the session of 1820-'21, I will direct the attention of the committee particularly to that measure. A law was passed by that State on the 11th of February, 1815, entitled "*An act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified*," and which, as its title purports, was not an act in relation *to debts or contracts*, but an act belonging to the PENAL CODE. Now, it is a proposition which will not be denied by the most untamed Locofoco in the land, that, by a violation of the law, a man may forfeit his personal liberty; nay, that he may forfeit his life. In a republic the will of the people is to govern; in a monarchy the will of the despot. This being a republic, the will of the people is the law; and the people in all the States of this Union have so framed their laws that, for certain violations of these laws, a man may forfeit his liberty and even his life. This is a doctrine which will not be disputed. By the law of Ohio, that which passed February 11, 1815, petty offenders, whom the people of that State, acting through their Legislature, had not thought proper to incarcerate in the penitentiary were confined to the jails in the different counties in which the offences had been committed. These cases became so numerous that the jails were overburdened with the offenders. The people of the respective counties were taxed for their support, and some remedy was attempted to be devised for the grievance under which the people suffered. During the session of the Legislature of 1820 and 1821, a proposition was referred to a select committee to amend this penal code; and of that committee Thomas Morris, late Van Buren Senator from the State of Ohio, was appointed chairman.—He it was who reported this obnoxious bill. Let us look at the terms of it, for I have a certified copy in my possession The section to which the objection is taken is the nineteenth section, reported by the committee as *a supplement to the penal code bill*, and is at length in these words on the Senate journal, page 304, section 19:

"*Be it further enacted*, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this State who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires, *and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice.*"

Thus, you see that the individual—the criminal whose services were thus transferred—was put under the protection of the same law as every apprentice in Ohio; that his person and his rights were shielded from injury; and if such a man could be made a slave, and beaten with stripes, then the law of Ohio would have permitted every apprentice to have been treated in a similar way. But to show that apprentices in the State of Ohio are protected in their just rights, and cannot be misused or maltreated, I will refer the committee to the 2d section of the law of that State relating to apprentices, to be found in Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, pages 585-6:

"Sec. 2. That if *any master or mistress* shall be guilty of any *misusage, refusal of necessary provision, or clothing, cruelty, or other ill treatment*, so that said apprentice or *servant* shall have *just cause to complain*; or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behavior, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her *master or mistress*, then the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, having *just cause of complaint*, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall, upon the application by *either*, issue his warrant or summons for bringing the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, before him, and take *such order or direction* between the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, *as the equity and justice of the case shall require*."

But, sir, let me call your attention to the next succeeding clause of the section:

"*But nothing herein* contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment *according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it* shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge."

The 37th section of the act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified, which is here referred to, is found in 13th vol. of Ohio Laws, page 239, and is in the following words:

"Sec. 37. *Be it further enacted*, That, when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine or costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or jailer of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment, and the sheriff or jailer, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly. *Provided*, That the commissioners may, at any time thereafter, order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment for the amount of such fine and costs."

The committee will thus perceive that although this criminal might have his services disposed of, yet that, by the same act, the commissioners had authority to discharge him without such disposition, if he was a poor man and unable to pay, and if they thought he ought not to be put out to work for his services. But, beyond that, if he was able to labor, he had the choice of work on the high-way, and thus to pay his fine at a certain assessed amount. Now, so far as benevolence and kind-heartedness are concerned, just look at this. On the one side, you have Harrison and those who voted for this bill, (that is, two-thirds of the lower House, and nearly one-half of the Senate,) who supposed it would be better to allow a criminal to go abroad and see the glorious light of the sun, to breathe the Lord's pure air, but these *white slavery* gentlemen think a man would not be a white slave if he were shut up in a close room, and compelled to work, and kept without salt and tobacco, and fed upon penitentiary provisions.

But, as I have said before, it is perfectly clear that this is humbug—the whole of it. It is as much a system of humbuggery as your Van Buren democracy; and to show you that the Federalists who support Van Buren consider it a humbug, *they elect the very man who brought this bill into the Legislature of Ohio a member of the Senate of the United States;* and the whole people of Ohio elected *Allen Trimble* Governor of the State, both parties voting for him, I believe, for two successive terms. Both parties, I say, voted to elect him Governor; he was chosen by a nearly *unanimous vote, and yet he voted on this bill with General Harrison.* And, more than that, *Thomas Shannon*, the brother of the present Governor of Ohio, was elected to the Senate *after having given a similar vote.* And, more than that, M. T. Williams, whom Gen. Jackson appointed a Surveyor General of the United States, *also voted with Gen. Harrison.* Mr. McClean, formerly a member of Congress from the Columbus district, gave the same vote, as did the honorable E. Whittlesey, late member of Congress; and a number of other gentlemen who have since been honored with the confidence of the people of that State; and *Eli Baldwin*, the very candidate run by that party for Governor in 1836, against Joseph Vance, voted with Gen. Harrison. Some gentlemen say he lost his election on that ground. Not so. I will tell you why he lost it. *It was because he was opposed to the hero of Tippecanoe: and that is the reason why a good many gentlemen now holding seats on this floor will lose their elections before the next two years are over, unless they change their course of proceeding.* This day morning I was pleased to see a symptom of rebellion in the camp; and that a certain gentleman from my State, (Mr. Petrikin,) who has been spending a couple of weeks at home among his constituents, had returned, and that he had brought his *cue* back with him. I tell you there are other symptoms of rebellion. Do you see this? (holding up a large hickory stick.) This was cut on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe—watered by the blood of freemen who fell there in defence of our rights; and it is the spirit which is in the heart of every freeman, given to him by the God of Nature, that is now arousing this nation to assert its rights and liberties against the impostures of this Administration. Nothing can conquer a spirit like that. It is the same spirit that threw the tea overboard—it is the same spirit which displayed itself in Boston harbor, at Bunker's Hill, at Saratoga, and at Yorktown.

But to return to this white slavery question. Is it possible that a gallant and generous old soldier is to be calumniated and slandered in this way? He vote to sell white men into slavery! Do not the journals of your Senate furnish proof that, while he was a member of Congress, so far from selling poor debtors into slavery, he was opposed to that unnatural principle of the common law which authorized the creditor to seize the body of the debtor and incarcerate him, so as to hold him as a slave until the uttermost farthing was paid? If you look at the journals of the Senate of the United States, you will find that, on the 15th of December, 1826, Gen. Harrison was appointed a member of the special committee to whom was referred a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt." The Senate journals further show that, at the succeeding session of Congress, viz: on the 18th day of January, 1828, General Harrison voted "TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT." Now, with such evidence before the nation, you are told that General Harrison wanted to make slaves of white men for debt. The intelligence of this country cannot longer be insulted in this manner.

But there is another little matter of history which I desire to bring up. In a debate in the Senate of the United States, in January, 1826, on a bill to prevent desertions in the army, General Harrison, in the course of a powerful and eloquent speech, said:

"At the conclusion of the war, by the treaty of Greenville, the right of inflicting the punishment of death no longer pertained to courts-martial. Nothing was done but flogging, which was carried to such an extent as to create a very great dissatisfaction throughout the country. Immediately before the last war, Government thinking, very properly too, that this mode of punishment would be the means of preventing the filling up of the army, repealed that section, and declared that *stripes should no longer be inflicted.* I feel considerable satisfaction in stating that I am one of the officers who were consulted on that occasion, AND GAVE AN OPINION FAVORABLE TO THE ABOLITION OF THAT DISGRACEFUL PUNISHMENT."

In the above short extract from the speech of General Harrison, you may learn the high estimate that this generous-hearted old patriot places upon the dignity of human nature. He was in favor of abolishing the punishment of soldiers by whipping, because the infliction of stripes was not only disgraceful in the eyes of all men, but was calculated to degrade the soldier in his own opinion, and thus destroy his lofty tone, and break down his manly bearing. Instead of making the soldier a slave, and subjecting him to an ignominious punishment, General Harrison was for infusing into his soul those honorable feelings which would impel him to discharge his duty with alacrity and pride. What stronger proof than this can you have of the fact that General Harrison is the fast friend of freedom? But the generous feelings of the Old Hero are best portrayed when we recite his acts. You recollect his parting with the 4th regiment, that fought at Tippecanoe. When about taking his leave of the soldiers, he told them that "*if ever they came his way, they would always find a plate and knife and fork at his table;*" "*and I assure you*" (he added) "*you will never find the string to the latch of my door pulled in.*" And many poor war-worn soldiers have, since that day, found shelter, food, raiment, and a hearty welcome at his hospitable mansion.

What great christian virtue will our present Senators acquire by the recent Elections?

Answer by Editor.—RESIGNATION.
Raleigh Register.

A Cutting Remark.—"How does this razor cut?" said a barber, while shaving one of his customers. "Pretty well, I should think. You've cut me in two places already."

"He was a very good *husband before he was married*" said an imploring sister, yesterday in behalf of her dissipated brother, who was sent to the house of correction by the Boston Police Court.

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT CARTHAGE.

We insert, according to promise, so much of General Harrison's speech at Carthage, on the 20th instant, as related to the subject of abolition:

Having recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an abolition society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, arising from the absolute impossibility of my answering the numerous letters I receive, requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I willingly embrace the opportunity of answering them which the occasion has given me, without violating the rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz:

1st. Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2d. Do you believe the people of the United States have the right to petition their Legislature for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our own State, have secured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted but by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech and of the press are the distinguishing characteristics of free government. Without them, we might call our country Republic, but it would be so only in name; like that of Rome, under the Emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrid despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy "is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty." The authors of our Constitution must have known, that it would be subject to abuses, to be used for improper and indeed sometimes for criminal purposes; yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, having been suffered to remain in all their pristine force, I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat, what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the States which compose our Union to hold slaves, by an assemblage of citizens of other States which hold none, is in my opinion, not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. If it is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the Constitution to which I have referred, it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the government which it has established. Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" We are, however, not "one" in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed from once disjointed and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage, merges the *whole* rights of the parties in a common stock.—We are not

"Joined like meeting rivers,
Which roll into the sea one common flood,
And are no more distinguished."

Our Union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital, to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter, neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the powers retained by the States, respectively, neither the General Government nor the other States, nor the citizens of the other States, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other States, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the constitution, or those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some 3000 persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our State policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance present them to the appropriate State authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States, we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of National policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to that Department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters, either as citizens of O-

...ple, or citizens of the United States, could we, consistently with the theory and spirit of the constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other State?

There are many principles to be found in the constitutions of some of the States (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters for instance. This is a restriction upon the suffrage to which personally I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to inquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage in some of the States was an aristocratical feature in their systems of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio nor of the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more perhaps than thing else to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the state governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system. And prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been created with so much art and care between the General and State Governments, and those of the States respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation which, in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair, if not entirely destroy those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective States, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise.

I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss, any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the Federal and State Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE SILENT CHANGES.

The recent elections in Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and Indiana, have disappointed and dismayed the Administration; and they can in no way rationally account for them. In the city of New Orleans, they attempted to account though for the immense Whig majority, by alleging that the Ballot Boxes were deposited in a Bank! In Indiana, we are gravely informed, that the Internal Improvement interest carried the would-be Governor Howard down! In North Carolina, the Whigs brought a line of proposed Railroad in the Western counties to play! What is the matter in Kentucky, which is doing herself the honor of whipping every Whig state in the Union, we have not heard,—but Kentucky in June and July last was *changed*, for a Wickliffe had gone over the dam into Loco Focoism!

Now the chief cause of these signal Whig victories in all the States we have named, is *silent changes* among the People, who have tasted of, and got enough of, Van Burenism. The majorities in Kentucky, Indiana and North Carolina, which surprise us almost as much as they surprise the Administration, have been increased to their present magnitude by the votes of those, who in heart some time since seceded from the Administration, but who now in fact have for the first time deposited Whig ballots.

"To "Stop this Ball," to arrest these public and silent changes, is now the struggle of Van Burenism! Is it possible? Can the wheels of Revolution now be rolled back? To convince the public that Mr. Van Buren is the Hercules who can do all this, it must be settled that in Indiana, for example, Mr. Howard, the *pet* of the Party for the course as Governor, is unpopular there, and that Mr. Van Buren is popular enough to beat down over 9000 majority given Judge Bigger, and that General Harrison there is more unpopular than the Judge. Is this true? or can it be settled so, even to dupe Van Buren would-be dupes? Kentucky now, we suppose, is turned over to the Whigs, and we pass it over to speak of North Carolina. "Old Rip," as this State is familiarly called, because in 1836 she went to sleep after electing a Whig Governor, and then polled but a two-thirds vote, the November succeeding, so that Van Buren got the 15 Electoral votes, is gravely claimed now, *only* on the ground that she will go to sleep again! To sleep just now, even if old Rip had periodical sleeps, once in four years, would be a very difficult thing. This is not a sleepy time for the Whigs. Our eyes are wide open now. The roar of cannon thundering Whig victories would startle even old Rip Van Winkle himself if he were on the earth. The shout of the now awakened multitude permits no political sleep. It does not look as if the Whigs were drowsy, when 29,090 met at Columbus, (Ohio,) 30,000 in Baltimore, 30,000 at Tippecanoe, 25,000 at Fort Meigs, hosts at Macon, (Georgia,) hosts every where indeed so numerous the Press cannot record them half. No, no, the Whigs are now wide awake, and for the first time for twelve years, united on one man. Union is emblazoned on every Whig banner, and the union of the Whigs is the signal of victory. The Heart of the People are ours now as well as their Heads. The songs of the multitude are ours. Their pastimes are ours. Their principles, and interests are ours To beat us now,—and is Martin Van Buren the man? *he* must blot out the History of the Past and blind us to the History of the Present: he must strip from us the thunderbolt of Logic and the magic of Music too: indeed *he* must make us forget we have either Hearts or Heads:—for REASON now uppermost in the Heads of men is taking in her train the Passions, the affections, the Instinct of Society, and the Hearts of a People grateful for the civic and military services of a venerable man, are beating loudly, while they follow in the escort, to take him from the Plough to honor him in the Capitol. The administration goes over the Tarpeian Rock. Cincinnatus goes to Rome.

FROM THE SAME, OF SEPT. 8.

SILENT CHANGES AGAIN.

The Ballot Boxes of Vermont too confound all calculation. The Whigs, as well as the Administration, look on the 10,000 majority, and the gain of two Members of Congress, with equal astonishment, for such a majority was never dreamed of, and Whig ambition only aspired to gain the District represented by John Smith.

What means all this,—we put it to you, Van Buren men,—what means such majorities as these on the very opening of the great Battle for the first place in the Republic? Where are your hosts that you seem to lead to the Ballot Box, and how it is, that thus dwindles away your strength?

Treason is in your ranks. The Ballot that seems for you, is your deadly enemy. You can trust nobody, for hundreds who appear to be with you, but vote against you at the Polls. All, or nearly all, even such as cling to your falling fortunes, wish your destruction, and deal the blow to bring it. Thus even Whigs are astonished by the magnitude of their majorities.

Maine comes next to speak her opinion of Mr. Van Buren. We expect but little more from this State than from New Hampshire. We allow it to Mr. Van Buren in all our calculations, and he claims it for his own—and with reason,—as beyond a doubt. It remains, however, to be seen, in a few days, what *silent changes* have done there, for on the surface no revolution is indicated.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The verdict which these two ancient Republican States have pronounced against the present Administration, has settled its fate forever. The importance of the victory gained by the Whigs, in these two States, is not to be estimated by the *thirty-two* votes which, together they will cast for Gen. Harrison, but by the great moral influence which their example must exert upon the other States of the confederacy, particularly the Southern portion of them.

Do we hear Gen. Harrison charged with Federalism—with being a Tariff, an Internal Improvement and anti-Southern politician? We reply, Virginia and North Carolina, States which have, from the earliest period of our history as a Union, been regarded as Republicans of the strictest sect, have declared in his favor; and we point to their endorsation of his principles, as a refutation of the charge of Federalism. Do we hear him charged with being an abolitionist, and the candidate of Abolitionists? We triumphantly point to the elections in Virginia and North Carolina, and ask—*would the two largest slave-holding States in the Union, whose citizens are at least as intelligent and well informed as their neighbors, give their support and lend their countenance to one who would deprive them of their principal source of wealth, and visit their country with the horrors of a servile war?*

The Richmond Enquirer and his co-laborers in the support of the Administration, looked to the votes of Virginia and North Carolina with more anxiety even than they did to those of New York and Pennsylvania. And the reason of their so doing is obvious. Had these two southern and staunch republican States lent their influence to the administration, we never should have heard the last of it. The dailys, semi-weeklys, and tri-weeklys, of the Locofoco corps, from this time until November, would have dinned the public ear with exclamations of —"Look at Virginia—look at North Carolina; these two republican States would not swallow a bank man, a tariff man, an internal improvement man, in a word, a blackcockade federalist." Again, they would have shouted, "Behold Virginia and North Carolina, the two largest slave-holding States in the Union, have denounced in tones of thunder the abolitionists and the candidate of the abolitionists." Would not this have been your language, Mr. Ritchie?—Did you not lose all the moral influence which might attach to your cause when you lost the Old Dominion and the old North State? Come, "tell the truth and shame the devil." Come out like an honest man and say, "the charges of federalism and abolition can no longer be, with propriety, preferred against Gen. Harrison. The issue has been made up against him—he has been tried on it by an intelligent and impartial jury, and has been found not guilty; henceforth we must look out for some other humbug wherewith to delude the people."

The Massacre of Glencoe forms one of the bloodiest pages in the annals of England. The warrant for it was deliberately signed by the King, William the Third, with the view of quieting by a barbarous execution of one clan the turbulent spirit of the Highlanders. The outcry raised against the King for this cruel act was so great that he was obliged to invent some excuse to palliate it, and his pretence was, that he had subscribed the order amidst a heap of other papers without knowing the purport of it. The excuse now made by Mr. Van Buren for his recommendation of the New Army Bill is very much like this: The President finds that public indignation against him is strong, in consequence of the anxiety manifested by him to have Mr. Poinsett's army plan adopted, and he now endeavors to deny responsibility by saying that he knew nothing of it. The excuse may have served for a King of England but it will not do for a President of the United States.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER AND CHRONICLE.

DESIGNS OF THE VAN BUREN PARTY—THE COMING CONTEST.

It is impossible even for the most casual observer of the "signs of the times" to look upon the great Presidential contest in November next as a strife between the *outs* and the *ins*—between those who are desirous of office and those who are in the possession of it. There is something greater and of far more importance involved in the issue; it is not a mere scramble for place and power. The Constitution and the time-honored institutions of our country are threatened, and the most dangerous heresies are promulgated by the leaders of the faction that now hold the reigns of government, which if received and sustained by the people will sap the very foundations of our religion, and build upon its wreck the deistical doctrines of Voltaire, Rousseau, Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen. Mr. Van Buren is at the head of the party that publicly promulgates these doctrines, and showers his official patronage upon the lecturers of this Agrarian school. Alexander Ming of New York, the right hand man of Fanny Wright, enjoys place and emolument in the Custom House of that city. George Bancroft, of Boston, holds the collectorship of that port, and spends his time in preaching these "*doctrines of Democracy*" throughout his own and neighboring States. Robert Dale Owen, who, in addition to the deistical doctrines of his compeers, believes that the institution of matrimony should be abolished, is a man who ranks high with the Van Buren party,—was a Van Buren candidate for Congress in Indiana,—and after his defeat by an indignant people, was again brought before them as a Van Buren candidate for Presidential Elector. Owen, like Ming and Bancroft, is busy in the West, promulgating these "*Democratic doctrines*," presiding at Loco Foco meetings, writing State addresses, and leading his whole energies to secure the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Professor Brownson, whose revolutionary and disorganizing doctrines have received the approbation of Mr. Van Buren, through his organs, the Boston Post, the New York Evening Post, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian and the Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, (and who in addition boasts of having received a letter from JOHN C. CALHOUN *commending his work*)—enjoys the patronage of the government to the amount of $2,000. He is indefatigable in prosecuting the work of revolution, and rejoices in the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill as "*the entering wedge to other manœuvres and new experiments*" which he boldly describes. These men are the principal Priests of Mr. Van Buren in this unholy crusade against the religion of the country.

The history of the last session of Congress is stamped with the practical workings of these Anti-Christian doctrines.—Frauds of the deepest dye have been perpetrated by the majority, and the binding nature of an oath seems to have lost its effect with them. Riot and disorders have held sovereign sway in the halls of legislation, and the eye can scarcely rest upon one prominent act of our National Legislature that is not redolent with the Jacobinism of the day.

The designs of the Van Buren party are to follow up that revolutionary measure, the Sub-Treasury, with "*other manœuvres and new experiments*," which are boldly proclaimed to be,

1st. To destroy the institution of wages for labor.

2d. To abolish the forms of religion, dispense with churches, and put down the teachers of religion and the instructers of children.

3d. To take away a man's property, at his death, from his wife and children, and give it to the State.

4th. To abolish slavery and emancipate the slave.

These are the propositions of the leaders of the Loco Foco party, and are sanctioned by the presses in the employment of Mr. Van Buren. They are at open war with the morals and religion of the country, and the principles which our fathers complained of and resisted in the Revolutionary war. In the language of a cotemporary, "they war upon civil society,—upon the forms and principles of social and civil government. They would make a nation of Deists, Atheists and Barbarians, and place the people in the situation of men who had no law to control them, but the law of brute force. Government, law, order, independence, regulated society, these men would have you believe to be a nuisance, while their theories, wild and visionary as they are, they construe as the only doctrines fit to control a people. Such is the tendency of Loco Focoism—another name for Agrarianism."

We appeal to men of all political parties —are you ready to embrace these principles and assist in their establishment? "Are you, reader, a favored citizen as you are, of this favored Republic, willing to trust yourselves to such exponents or such principles as are here avowed? Are they in harmony with your own opinions? Do they conform to the spirit of christianity? Are they safe principles for a republic? Will you adopt them as your standard of morality, or as your political text book? Rather, will you not, in the spirit of patriotism, of virtuous liberty, of respect for the departed dead, whose best exertions wrought out this great model of a government, and whose last hopes were that it might be preserved in its original purity—resist manfully and perseveringly all the innovations made and making upon our institutions and our form of Government? The most important civil contest we have had is before us. Upon the issue depends the great moral principle of the capacity of men to maintain a true Republican form of Government. If there is not to be a *reformation*, there is to be a *despotism*."

BAY STATE DEMOCRAT *before an Election.*—"While we consider Massachusetts, *Vermont*, and New Jersey *doubtful*," &c.—*Bay State, Aug.* 15.

THE SAME *after an Election.*—"Vermont gave her electoral vote in 1836 to Harrison, and we never had any *doubt* of her doing the same in 1840."—*Same, Sept.* 5.

What an effect a State Election has now-a-days in settling the *doubts* of a Locofoco editor!

LOOK OUT WHIGS, EVERY WHERE!

There is something really alarming in the tone of the subjoined article, which we copy from the Newark Daily Advertiser (a highly repectable print) of Monday last. This is not the only intimation we have had that some grand scheme is in agitation among the office-holders to enable them by force or fraud to hold on to the power they have made so ill a use of.

To the Editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser:

A letter has accidentally come into my possession which discloses a desperate and deep-laid scheme to defeat the election of General Harrison; and, if carried out, will convulse this Government to its very centre, and perhaps result in anarchy and blood.

The Post Office is the engine—Amos Kendall the instrument to effect it. The first step is already taken, by ordering every channel of communicating information to the People to be closed, except through his hands and those engaged in the conspiracy. A startling report, such as the death of Gen. Harrison, may be circulated throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, just on the eve of the election, and every Whig paper contradicting it to be suppressed.

This scheme accounts for their confidence in the success of Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding their overwelming defeat in almost every State in which there has been an election. This accounts for the extraordinary declaration of a leading Administration man recently in the city of New York, that "*Van Buren had a card to play which none of his friends suspected.*"

You may depend upon it they are playing a desperate game; they make no calculations for a retreat; they have inscribed upon their banners "rule or ruin." *Let every Whig press throughout the Union sound the alarm. Warn the whole country against this daring conspiracy.* They have certificate makers and affidavit makers in readiness, and with such a bold, talented, and reckless person as Amos Kendall at their head, we may well tremble for the liberties of our country.

I am no alarmist. I have ever relied with confidence upon the intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of the people of this country. But when we see the highest functionaries of our Government conniving with public plunderers—when we see the Representatives of a sovereign State, holding in their hands credentials clothed with all the solemn sanctions of law, kicked out of Congress for the express purpose of consummating a conspiracy between Mr. Van Buren and John C. Calhoun; and finally, when we see every prominent leading measure of Mr. Van Buren pointing to one single object, the concentration of all power in his hands, there is just cause of alarm.

I would suggest the propriety of recommending the Whigs throughout the country to be prepared, if necessary, to establish expresses in every State in the Union. Let every mail be watched until the election, and as soon as they are satisfied that the game has commenced, let riders be mounted, and sent in every direction.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

It has been ascertained that the United States Treasury is indebted to the Bank of America nearly *three millions of dollars* on Treasury notes, which had been negotiated there "to raise the wind." The bank's loan to merchants amounts to about $1,360,000. Now, it does not look well in the honorable powers in Washington to be talking of "loans," "merchants in speculation and debt," &c. &c. &c. while such are the facts. The audacity of their impudence is rather novel, to say the least. There are not bigger beggars on earth at the banks than "the Government" just now. If it were not for "bank notes" and "credit" obtained of banks, the President would go hungry to bed, if he had no other income than his salary. *Three millions in debt to a bank!* "Divorce of Bank and State!" "Unholy alliance!" Ay, *the office of the Receiver General of the chief commercial city in this very bank!* The deposites there, too!—This the sub-Treasury! Ay, let the "Whig orators" pour into them these facts, and arraign them on the tribunal of "the stump," till they cease delusion and humbug, or pay to *principle* a formal and showy homage at the least.

The cry of "British gold," originating in Albany, probably under the handiwork of the Hon. Abijah Mann and the Postmaster and Ex-State Comptroller Flagg, has reached *the Globe*, you see. It has all along been mysteriously whispered that the Administration had some great trump to play before the election. *This* is supposed to be it.

Abolition and Loco Focoism.—The efforts of the Abolitionists of the North are now principally directed to convincing those opposed to slavery that Gen. Harrison is more attached to the institutions of the South than Mr. Van Buren: and therefore, that they (the Abolitionists) should support the latter. The Abolition and Locofoco papers now go hand in hand abusing and vilifying the patriot farmer of North Bend; and it is no uncommon thing, now, to witness the effusions of *Abolition* Editors transferred into *Southern Locofoco* journals with commendation. The fact is now generally admitted *even by Locofocos* that the Abolitionists will not support Gen. Harrison, and the abolition hobby seems by general consent to be pretty much abandoned by the intelligent portion of the Locofoco party. Indeed, one of their candidates for the Legislature in this County publicly admitted, during the present canvass, that "*the Abolitionists now damn Gen. Harrison.*" But hear a Locofoco Abolition Editor on this subject. The Middlebury, Vt. Free Press of the 4th inst. says:

In a speech at Cheviot, Ohio on the fourth of July, 1833, Gen. Harrison, speaking of the abolitionists, says:—

"*The* SCHEMES *of the* ABOLITIONISTS *are fraught with* HORRORS *upon which an* INCARNATE DEVIL *only could look with approbation.*"

Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of abolition say the whig papers, remain the same that they were when he made his Cheviot and Vincennes speeches!

In his letter to Mr. Lyons of Virginia dated North Bend, June 1, 1840, General Harrison says—

"*I have done more to support* SOUTHERN RIGHTS *than any other person* NORTH OF MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE."

Who, then, is the most of "*a northern man with southern principles*," Harrison or Van Buren?

At the mast head of the paper from which the above is taken stands the names of *Martin Van Buren* for President, and *R. M. Johnson* for Vice President. And more, the Editor of the paper, E. D. Barber, is himself the *Van Buren candidate for Lieut. Governor in Vermont!* And yet, the Southern Locofocos have thousands and thousands of times declared that Abolition was confined to the *Whigs* of the North! and that Gen. H. was the *Abolition* Candidate! But now "*the abolitionists damn Gen. Harrison.*" People of the South! are you satisfied!

Mobile Adv. & Chron.

VAN BUREN ECONOMY.

The following are some of the Items of Expenditure of the War Department, as contained in the Report of Secretary POINSETT, submitted to Congress on the 25th December, A. D. 1839.

Paid (as per page 2) subscription to the New York Spirit of the Times for that year,	$7 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	5 00
New York American,	5 00
Army and Navy Chronicle,	15 00
Boston Daily Advocate,	3 00
" Morning Post,	16 00
Baltimore Republican,	8 00
Blair & Rives, for Globe Newspaper for the Office, and back subscription for Bounty Land Office,	62 00
Army and Navy Chronicle again,	13 00
Georgetown Advocate,	6 00
Gales & Seaton, four copies of Daily National Intelligencer,	5 00
Richmond Enquirer,	5 00
Southern Literary Messenger,	5 00
New York Times,	11 00
	$211 00

Here we find the office of the Secretary of War expending the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVEN DOLLARS for Newspapers! The People might with very great propriety inquire, what use has the Secretary of War and his subordinates for the "Spirit of the Times"—a SPORTING JOURNAL—giving accounts of the *Horse Races, &c.*, which occur throughout the country? It appears, from the same report, that the whole amount paid for Newspapers for the War Department and the Offices and Bureaus attached thereto, is $908 12!! Now we should be the last in the world to object to a reasonable expenditure of money for such objects, particularly when the state of the Finances would justify it; but when the Treasury is bankrupt, and the country is borrowing money to pay its expenses, we pronounce it UNWARRANTABLE EXTRAVAGANCE! For the same offices, we find charged for Stationary, Penknives and Quills, the sum of $4569 92!! Also SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS *for one Office Chair!* This sum would purchase a SET *of chairs* for any one of the economical voters of the country, yet the petty officers and clerks at Washington must have *hair-bottom* chairs at $25 each, and *hair cushions* costing $4 87!! *Such* economy as this—*such* Republican simplicity, would soon bankrupt any Government!—*Rad. Reg.*

The "Democracy of Numbers."—We hear little of this once favorite phrase now-a-days, from the partizans of the Government! The tune is changed. North Carolina, Kentucky, and other associate Whig States, numbering probably 20 out of 26, have changed it. Tell us, ye self-styled Democrats, can they be the *Democracy*, who are confessedly a minority of the People? They may be radicals, or destructives, or Federalists in disguise—but is it not paradoxical to call them *the Democracy?* Hunt up your Lexicons, and look at the derivation of the word, and see if it does not mean *the People*, and then answer if a minority of the People is or can be the People.

And as this same "Democracy of Numbers" while it appertained to Jacksonism was the universal argument to silence all objections, settle all difficulties and sanctify all wrongs and outrages, tell us in your candor, what ought to be its effect *now* that it is transferred to the Whigs? Should they *at least*, not be exempted from the reproach of being the *Aristocracy* of the country?—"The Bank bought, Bank paid federal lawyers, merchants, speculators and shavers!" Heard ye ever gentlemen, of an Aristocracy in any country, even in Germany, that outnumbered the balance of the population?—In justice and that liberality for which Loco Focoism is so celebrated ought not you to go still a little farther, and as the Whigs are now the "Democracy of numbers" and as when yours was the fortune to be that Democracy, one of your favorite dogmas was, that the voice of the People was the voice of God, ought you not now humbly to confess that you are striving against that holy voice, and resisting what it is duty to submit to? Ought you not to strike your colors without farther parley, confess that you are wrong, march out of office, and surrender the seals to the *real People*, the Whigs, the "Democracy of numbers?" We see not how you can escape from these conclusions.

But perhaps all this time you are denying the Whigs to be in verity, the "Democracy of Numbers?" O ye of little faith! Well—November will decide—and then we shall insist that you are the Aristocracy and the Whigs the People.—*Rich. Whig.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

The papers from the interior are replete with the most doleful lamentations on account of the enormous injuries which the Cotton Crop is said to have sustained by the ravages of worms and caterpillars, some of them go far enough to assert that only half a crop will be made, and rumor with her thousand tongues is in a very fair way of devouring the balance. Our duty as public journalists, requires us to be perfectly candid and not to give way to the idle reports of the day which to-morrow will in all probability refute, and for this reason we would remark, and unhesitatingly affirm, that these accounts are greatly exaggerated, and in the end are calculated to produce more injury than good to the planter. An undue rise and inflation of prices, brought about by other causes than the immutable laws of supply and demand which are the only regulators of the value of every article, can only be temporary, and the reaction consequent thereon, is the more terrible and extensive in its ramifications and must ultimately fall with tenfold severity on the producer. Reports similar to these are invariably in circulation at this season of the year, and are as invariably refuted by a crop larger than the most sanguine would anticipate. We believe that these remarks are called for at the present moment, deprecating as we do in the most severe terms, any means that may be resorted to, to impart an artificial value to our great staple, as producing of the most serious consequence.—*Bee.*

FROM FLORIDA.—*More Indian Outrages* —The Quincy Sentinel of the 28th ult. says:—"We are informed by a gentleman residing in this place, who has perused dispatches from Col. Baily to the Executive at Tallahassee, that on the night of the 17th inst. a large body of Indians (number unknown) attacked the inhabitants of Columbia county, in the vicinity of Suwannee, Upper Spring and entirely destroyed fifteen houses and plantations, laying waste the crops. Four whites, and two or three negroes are known to have been murdered, and it is feared that more have shared the same fate. We have been informed by a gentleman who passed near the scene of devastation, that in the house six children were murdered in their beds. The details we cannot give, but have heard enough to be convinced that it will prove to be one of the most shocking of the many outrages that have been perpetrated by these inhuman barbarians."

RUNAWAY POND.

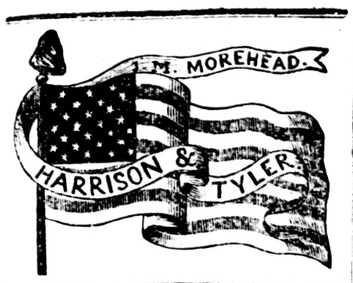
This is a name given to a place in the town of Glover, Orleans county, Vt. where there is *now* a pond, but from as far as the name intimates, a pond once in a way. The facts in regard to this were published in 1810, but by many are forgotten. There was a pond of water about three miles in length, and somewhat a mile in breadth, from which issued a small stream running to the South, and joining in its course with the waters of Lake Memphremagog, the Connecticut river. There was a small stream taking its rise a little to the North and West of this pond, the waters of which were discharged to the North, falling into Barton river, and finally finding their way through lake Memphremagog into the St. Lawrence. On this stream there was a mill; and the owner having viewed the make of the ground to the North of the head of the pond, and finding it so small as to oppose a trifling obstacle to its running in that direction, conceived the idea of turning its course to the North, so as to aid in the operation of his mill. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, himself and a number of others went with spades and shovels and commenced digging. They very soon found that a few inches from the surface there was nothing but quicksand, and the moment the water began to run in that direction, this gave way very readily, cutting a channel, and the whole water of the pond soon appeared to rush towards it—the banks of the new stream, which were swept on by the flood, so that they were only able to escape with their lives. The owner of the mill seeing at once that there might be more water than he desired, and that his mill might be in danger, very judiciously made a rapid movement in advance of the water, and arrived in time to apprise his wife of her danger, and enable her to escape from the mill which she was attending in her husband's absence. As the flood moved onward, it bore down everything that opposed its progress, huge trees, earth, and rocks, and in many places in the valley, the moving mass rose even to the height of fifty or sixty feet and again reaching a broad plain, would spread out and leave immense masses of timber, stones, and earth, which after the lapse of twenty-nine years, are still there. The beholder, who was not apprised of what had been done, was struck with absolute amazement, as the *water*, the necessary cause, was wholly invisible. Heaps of timber of all sizes, and every other substance which could be accumulated, rolling on with a roaring and crashing and shaking of the earth, and leaving perfect desolation in its course —the forest and the morass were both obliterated, the hills were laid low, and the valleys were exalted. It swept in this manner some 20 miles, the whole distance to Lake Memphremageg, where, finding nothing to resist its course, it gradually mingled its placid waters, having erected at every step the most enduring monuments of its resistless power.

The width of the tract of this flood was from six or eight rods to near half a mile. When the mighty torrent rolling on struck the mill, for whose benefit this "rushing out of waters" was undertaken, it was crushed into atoms, and so completely obliterated, that not a vestige has ever been found. There was only here and there a solitary tree left to show that a forest had been there. In one of them, a fish was found twenty feet from the ground.

Among the extraordinary and almost incredible exhibitions of the power of this flood, is the fact that a rock was moved about half a mile, the estimated weight of which was *fifty tons*.

The pond lay between the mountains, occupying the whole space, and on being drained, it was found to have been seventy feet in depth. Through the bed of "Runaway Pond," the whole three miles, there is now a road leading to Montpelier. The town of Glover has been greatly benefited by the opening of this road. A delightful little village now occupies ground that was made by the flood. It may be asked, what was the fate of the inhabitants below? The answer is, that twenty-nine years ago there was not a house, and no building except the mill, in the track over which the flood passed. Runaway Pond will no longer continue an object of much curiosity, but the history of its unceremonious exit will continue to be told in generations yet to come.—*Boston Weekly Magazine.*

There was a Log Cabin in a late Whig procession in Maine, with a Martin box fastened to the roof, upside down, and bearing this motto "Martin's gone" This will be a very apropriate inscription *after the 4th March next.*—*Danville Reporter*



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

The Presidential Election will take place in North Carolina on the second Thursday in November next. Freemen to the polls! Harrisonians to the polls! Examine your ticket well before you deposit it in the Ballot Box. See that it has on it the names of each of the following Electors, and all will be right:

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas P. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Loco Focos completely *used up* in this State. The Whigs re-elected their Governor by about 10 000 majority; a whopping majority in both branches of the Legislature; and have elected the whole delegation to Congress. This make s a gain of two members of Congress, and about 7000 in the popular vote.

The Election took place in Maine on Monday last.

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.—This grand affair took place on Thursday last, and is represented as the most splendid affair of the kind that ever was known in this country. Sixteen States besides Massachusetts were represented in the Convention, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan; and the number of persons brought together on the occasion is reported at from *Seventy-five to one hundred thousand*.

This is one of the signs of the times, and one that will carry consternation and dismay into the ranks of our opponents. When the People assemble in this manner as these, it shows pretty clearly that they are roused, and will not stop until they shall have righted their own wrongs.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH AT CARTHAGE, OHIO.—We earnestly invite the attention of our friends to this Speech. They will find in it a poser to those who charge General Harrison with being *silent* on the great questions in which the South are immediately interested. In this speech, Gen. Harrison repeats the opinion (in reply to questions propounded to him by an abolitionist) which he heretofore expressed in his Cheviot address in July, 1833, "that the discussion of the right of one portion of the States which compose the Union to hold slaves, by an assemblage of citizens of other States which hold none, is, (to) opinion, not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution." On the subject of the right of suffrage, how much more republican is his opinion than that of his competitor Mr. Van Buren. Compare their sentiments. Gen. Harrison says, (in the speech alluded to) "The property qualification of voters for instance,—it is a restriction upon the right of suffrage which personally I am opposed. I would extend this important privilege to every citizen.—Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not restrict or require the amount of money he had acquired, or what other species of property he might possess." Now hear Mr. Van Buren in the Convention to amend the Constitution of New York [illegible]—

"Mr. Van Buren felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. He observed, that it was evident, and indeed [illegible] gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it. The amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage. Mr. V. B. did not believe that there were twenty members of that convention, who, were the bare naked question of universal suffrage put to them, would vote in its favor; and he was very sure that its adoption was not expected, and would not meet the views of their constituents.

* * * * *

"One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond.—Are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were sharpening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it.

Again: in another section of the same bill Mr. Van Buren said,—

"As the vote he should now give, (continued Mr. Van Buren) on what was called the highway qualification, would be different from what it had been on a former occasion, he felt it a duty to make a brief explanation of the motives which governed him. The qualifications reported by the first committee, were of three kinds, viz: the payment of a county tax—the performance of military duty, and working on the highway. The two former had met with his decided approbation; to the latter, he wished to add the additional qualification, that the elector should, if he paid no tax performed no militia duty, be allowed his vote on the sole ground that he had labored on the highways, also be a *house-holder*; and that was the only point in which he had dissented from the report of the committee. To effect this object, he supported a motion made by a gentleman from Dutchess, to strike out the highway qualification, with a view of adding "*householder*."—That motion, after full discussion, had prevailed by a majority of twenty. But what was the consequence? The very next day, the same gentlemen who thought the highway tax too liberal a qualification, voted that every person of twenty-one years of age having a certain term of residence, and excluding *actual* paupers, should be permitted to vote for any officer in the government from the highest to the lowest—far out-vieing in this particular the other States in the Union and verging from the extreme restricted, to that of universal suffrage."

THE CROGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The Globe and its satellites have recently published letters of Col. Croghan in order to disparage, if possible, the military reputation of Gen. Harrison. In our last paper, we published a recent letter from Col. R. M. Johnson, (the candidate of *the party* for the Vice Presidency,) showing that the Col. entertained for his old commander the highest respect as a military officer and a gentleman. We now lay before our readers a letter written by Col. Croghan in 1813, and a card written about the same time and signed by all the General and Field Officers of Harrison's army. "Amongst these were many who would bear a comparison with any others of the army for all the qualities which constitute the accomplished officer." Both these letters (says Dawson,) are taken from the Liberty Hall newspaper, published at Cincinnati on the 14th Sept. 1813:—

"LOWER SANDUSKY, AUGUST 27, 1813.

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of General Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

"His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public services entitle him at least to common justice; this affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration, and able Generalship. It is true that I did not proceed immediately to execute his order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not, as some would wish to believe, the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive orders, as will appear from the following detail, which is given to explain my conduct.

"About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, a letter from the Adjutant General's office, dated Seneca Town, July 29, 1813, was handed me by Mr. Conner, ordering me to abandon this post, burn it, and retreat that night to head-quarters. On the reception of the order I called a council of officers, in which it was determined not to abandon the place, at least until the further pleasure of the General should be known, as it was thought an attempt to retreat in the open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort, under all its disadvantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the General, couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy should it fall into his hands, which I thought more than probable—as well as to inform the General, should it be so fortunate as to reach him, that I would wait to hear from him, before I should proceed to execute his order. This letter, contrary to my expectations was received by the General, who not knowing what reasons urged me to write in a tone so decisive, concluded very rationally that the manner of it was demonstrative of the most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to Head Quarters. But on explaining to the General my reason for not executing his orders, and my object in using the style I had done, he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation, that I was immediately reinstated in the command.

"It will be recollected that the order above alluded to, was written on the night previous to my receiving it—had it been delivered to me, as was intended, that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation; it not reaching me in time, was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the General's further orders.

"It has been stated, also, that upon my representations of my ability to maintain the post, the General altered his determination to abandon it.' This is incorrect. No such representation was ever made. And the last order I received from the General, was precis ly the same as that first given, viz. 'That if I discovered the approach of a large British force by water, (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery,) time enough to effect a retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the the post to the last extremity.'

"A day or two before the enemy appeared before fort Meigs, the General had reconnoitred the surrounding ground, and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky completely commanded the fort, I offered to undertake, with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The General, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy again appeared on this side of the lake, it would be before the work could be finished.

"It is useless to disguise the fact, that this fort is commanded by the points of high ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the place.

"It would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I do not consider the plaudits which are bestowed upon me, at the expense of General Harrison.

"I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it. And on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an *able commander* remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike—and so long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld. Your friend,

"GEO. CROGHAN, *Ma 17th Inf. Commanding Lower Sandusky.*"

"LOWER SENECA TOWN, AUGUST 29, 1813.

"The undersigned, being the general, field, and staff officers, with that portion of the north-western army under the immediate command of General Harrison, have observed with regret and surprise, that charges, as improper in the form, as in the substance, have been made against the conduct of General Harrison during the recent investment of Lower Sandusky. At another time, and under ordinary circumstances, we should deem it improper and unmilitary thus publicly to give any opinion respecting the movements of the army. But public confidence in the commanding General is essential to the success of the campaign, and causelessly to withdraw or to withhold that confidence, is more than individual injustice; it becomes a serious injury to the service. A part of the force, of which the American army consists, will derive its greatest strength and efficacy from a confidence in the commanding General, and from those moral causes which accompany and give energy to public opinion. A very erroneous idea respecting the number of the troops then at the disposal of the General, has doubtless been the primary cause of those unfortunate and unfounded impressions. A sense of duty forbids us from giving a detailed view of our strength at that time. In that respect, we have fortunately experienced a very favorable change. But we refer the public to the General's official report to the secretary of war, of major Croghan's successful defence of Lower Sandusky. In that will be found a statement of our whole disposable force; and he who believes that with such a force, and under the circumstances which then occurred, General Harrison ought to have advanced upon the enemy, must be left to correct his opinion in the school of experience.

"On a review of the course then adopted, we are decidedly of the opinion, that it was such as was dictated by military wisdom, and by a due regard to our own circumstances and to the situation of the enemy. The reasons for this opinion it is evidently improper now to give, but we hold ourselves ready at a future period, and when other circumstances shall have intervened, to satisfy every man of its correctness who is anxious to investigate and willing to receive the truth. And with a ready acquiescence, beyond the mere claims of military duty, we are prepared to obey a General, whose measures merit our most deliberate approbation, and merit that of his country.

LEWIS CASS, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
SAMUEL WELLS, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
THOS. D. OWINGS, Col. 28 R. U. S. I.
GEORGE PAULL, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
J. C. BARTLETT, Col. Q. M. G.
JAMES V. BALL, Lieut. Col.
ROBERT MORRISON, Lieut. Col.
GEORGE TODD, Maj. 19 R. U. S. I.
WILLIAM TRIGG, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I.
JAMES SMILEY, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I.
RD. GRAHAM, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
GEO. CROGHAN, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
L. HUKILL, Maj. & Ass. Insp. Gen.
E. D. WOOD, Maj. Engineers.

The editorial correspondence of the Mobile Register, (a rabid Loco Foco paper, published by a son of Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of State,) is copied into the last North Carolinian, and recommended to its readers as "interesting and cheering to the well wishers of Democracy." In one of his letters, the writer endeavors to show that *no changes* have taken place since 1836, to cause any uneasiness to the party, and proceeds to give his views of the standing of political parties relative to the coming Presidential election. To show the fallacy of his calculation, we deem it enough to say, that he puts down New York Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland, Ohio, Delaware, Tennessee, New Jersey and Massachusetts, as doubtful States. We wonder he had not included Vermont, Kentucky, and Connecticut! Now with due deference to Mr. Forsyth, we will state the most liberal calculation which we have heard, and which we think is *exceedingly Liberal* towards Mr. Van Buren. In 1836, it will be remembered that Mr. Van Buren received 170 Electoral votes, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Michigan. Since which time he has certainly gained South Carolina, and probably Tennessee, making 26 votes more, which, added to 170, make 196.

Well the Whigs in the same election received 124 Electoral votes, from the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Since which time they have certainly gained Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana, or 97 votes, which, added to 124, make 221. Deduct from this South Carolina and Tennessee, and you still leave 195 for Harrison. 47 more Electoral votes than is necessary to a choice, and after giving to Mr. Van Buren the 30 votes of Pennsylvania, which we have great hope of adding to the other side, to swell Harrison's majority."

The Carolinian says that the President "does not even approve of Mr. Poinsett's recommendation" about the Army Bill. It seems that the President will *now* say almost thing to coax the people out of their votes. The declaration in his annual message to Congress, however, is better proof of his real sentiments than all the electioneering letters written since. It is as follows: "I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration *the* PLAN submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia."

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—Does the Editor of the North Carolinian know that the "Emancipator," a leading abolition paper, on the 30th of January last made the following assertion in regard to the nomination of Gen. Harrison, "We may remark, however, that so far as we are acquainted, *there was not a single abolitionist present* in the Harrison Convention"? How then could they have been so numerous as to have held the power in the Convention" and their leading paper not know it? And does the Editor not know that a Convention has been held by the abolitionists, and two of their own friends, Birney and Earle, were nominated for the office of President and Vice President?

"We are glad of an opportunity," says the North Carolinian, "of placing before our readers a statement of this kind (alluding to the correspondence of the Editor of the Mobile Register,) from *one so fully competent* to the task of giving it *correct* and *unbiased*." Now one would suppose that this Mobile Editor was, in truth, a man of very deep penetration in political matters,—exceedingly accurate in such calculations—and so totally unconnected with *party*, as to be relied on to give an "unbiased" statement. Well, that will do for those who do not know that the Editor of the Mobile Register is as deeply dyed in the wool of Loco Focoism as the Editor of the Carolinian himself, and quite as incapable of giving a "correct or unbiased" opinion, where the interest of party is concerned. We would advise the Carolinian to look over the Mobile Register previous to the elections in Alabama, and see how the predictions of his *oracle* have been "*annihilated*," even in the very city and county of his residence. The Carolinian will then be convinced that this Editor is not so fully competent to the task of giving correct political predictions as he imagined.

"PORTRAIT OF HARRISON."—Under this imposing caption, we find in the last North Carolinian an article copied from the Globe, and represented to have been drawn by the Editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier in 1825–6. Hear what the Editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier says in reply to this miserable slander. Now what reliance can be placed on men who will circulate such stuff to deceive the people in order to cheat them out of their votes! Is this the "armour of truth" with which the Editor of the Carolinian calls upon its party to "gird on!" Is this a specimen of the weapons of "reason and facts" which they are to "fight with!"

From the Bangor Whig and Courier.

"The statement of the Globe, so far as relates to the Bangor Whig and Courier, is an atrocious falsehood. It is absolutely false that any denunciation of Gen. Harrison ever appeared in the columns of the Whig and Courier. It is false that these columns have ever proclaimed that he had a petticoat voted him. No such sentiments, no such remarks, no such thoughts ever appeared in the columns of the "Bangor Whig and Courier," and that man is a calumniator who asserts the contrary. In this matter we are determined to have justice done us. It shall not be that the Globe, or any other paper devoted to the cause of the office-holders and the corrupt plans of Van Buren, shall falsely charge us with uttering statements which are false, and the sentiments of which we detest, without receiving the rebuke they deserve. We know the ground we occupy, and we hurl the charge of misrepresentation and falsehood into the face of the Globe editors.

We should burn with the deep crimson of shame had our columns ever been prostituted to the vile purpose of falsifying the bright page of our country's history on which are inscribed the brave deeds of Gen. Harrison.

We trust that our patriotic friends of the Intelligencer and Madisonian, at Washington, will hold up the editors of the Globe to the infamy which their course in striving to fasten upon us statements we never made so richly deserves."

It seems strange to us that the Loco Foco Editors in the South will not do Gen. Harrison justice, by publishing the opinions written and expressed in 1833, and referred to again and again as his opinions still, on the subject of Abolition. Would it not be more honorable to do so, than attempt, by the basest insinuations, to create the impression that Gen. Harrison "will not come out openly and thoroughly" on the subject? Or are they afraid to let their readers see the truth? If they are not, let them publish the following extract from a speech of Gen. Harrison, delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, July 4, 1833. Their readers then will be better able to judge for themselves, and *they* will only be doing their duty as independent journalists, 'unwarp'd by party rage,' inflexible, and determined to let the truth be known:

"There, is, however, a subject now beginning to agitate them (the Southern States,) in relation to which, if their alarm has any foundation, the relative situation in which they may stand to some of the States, will be the very reverse to what it now is. *I allude to a supposed disposition in some individuals in the non-slave holding States to interfere with the slave population of the other States, for the purpose of forcing their emancipation.* I do not call your attention to this subject, fellow-citizens, from the apprehension that there is a man amongst you *who will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with mischief;* and still less that there is a State in the Union which could be brought to give it countenance. But such are the feelings of our Southern brethren upon this subject—*such their views, and their just views,* of the evils which an interference of this kind would bring upon them, that long before it would reach the point of receiving the sanction of a State, the evil of the attempt would be consummated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolution of the Union. *If there is any principle of the Constitution of the United States less disputable than any other, it is, that the slave population is under the exclusive control of the States which possess them.* If there is any measures likely to rivet the chains, and blast the prospects of the negroes for emancipation, *it is the interference of unauthorized persons.* Can any one who is acquainted with the operations of the human mind doubt this? We have seen how restive our Southern brethren have been from a supposed violation of their political rights. What must be the consequence of an acknowledged violation of these rights, (for every man of sense must admit it to be so,) conjoined with an insulting interference with their domestic concerns?

"Shall I be accused of want of feeling for the slaves, by these remarks? A further examination will elucidate the matter. *I take it for granted that no one will say, that either the Government of the United States, or those of the non-slave holding States, can into fere in any way with the right of property in the slaves.*

"Junius (thinks he) proves very conclusively that the Sub-Treasury is a great Government Bank."
North Carolinian.

We think so too. Hear what "Junius" says:—

"The Independent Treasury is a *bank of deposite* for the revenue of the country; that is certain. No one will deny this. If it be called a *place* of deposite, the change of name does not alter the thing. The only question is, whether it is a bank in the proper sense of the term. What, then, is a bank? Is the privilege and office of *discount* essential to a bank? No one will pretend it is. What, then, remains as essential to the proper character of such an institution? Simply and manifestly, the two faculties of *deposite* and *issue*, both of which belong to the Independent Treasury, and are essential elements of the bill of organization. The Treasurer of the United States is empowered by this bill to issue drafts on the several branches or places of deposite *at his discretion, without any restriction as to amount or form.* Here, then, is a bank—a bank of deposite, and a bank of issue—all that is essential to a bank. Moreover, these drafts will be an actual currency, so long as they are out; a currency that will be preferred to all others, and pass at a premium.

"It remains to observe how this Independent Treasury is a Government Bank in distinction from a National Bank. Simply, because, in the case of a National Bank, it is under the control of a directorship responsible to the legislative branch of the Government; whereas, in the case of the Independent Treasury, it is to be under the sovereign control, and directorship of the President of the United States, in which capacity he is virtually invested, by the bill of organization, with the three several powers of President, sole Director, and Cashier of the Institution, all which he can use at pleasure by proxy, or otherwise! Is not this a Government Bank with a witness!"

CHANGES, AND REASONS FOR THEM.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH (OHIO) TRIBUNE, SEPT. 4.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

We are informed that the Van Buren men in this region pretend there are no changes against them. It is also said by them that all those who had changed have been induced to "get themselves back" into the Van Buren ranks.

Now, sir, we have no anxiety to thrust our views or opinions upon the Public, but as we *have supported* Mr. Van Buren, and *now oppose* him, we make this public renunciation, lest they should claim to have whipped us back into their ranks.

We go against the sub-Treasury, as a measure tending directly to reduce the price of lands, labor, and produce. We go against the 200 000 army project, as dangerous to liberty. We go against the present Administration, because we believe it corrupt, extravagant, opposed to the best interest of the country, and anti-democratic in its principles; and because it has forfeited every pledge ever given to the country.

Wm. McCauley, W. G. Piles, E. Wallace, John Brant, Henry Thomas, David Glaze, George Glaze, David Mustard, Cornelius Shelpman, (aged 78 yrs.) Castleman Stucat, George Dudley, George Chad. W. H. Taylor, George W. Graves, Wm. Shelpman, John Parkins, Wm. Burrell.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

Mr. Hamilton: Please add our names to the list of straightout Harrisonians. We have been supporters of Jackson and Van Buren, but are no longer so; and we intend to vote for Gen. Harrison for President.

Joseph Williamson, Thomas Williamson, Jacob Cox, George Calvert, John Freeman, Perry Martin, Levi Moore, John Browse, Williams Holt, B. F. Lemon, Isaac Cade, Lloyd S. Hogan.

A Contrast.—An old Revolutionary Soldier—a Frenchman—one of the gallant band who came to our aid under the entreaties and encouragement of Lafayette, recently passed through this county. He was old, feeble and trembling, and his form bent under the winters of many years. He had been to Washington City for the purpose of doing some business relative to his pension, in the course of which he had an interview with the President, either connected with his business, or out of respect to his official character.

During the whole of this interview, the old man says the President was stiff, reserved and haughty. He never offered his hand—he asked no question—he spoke not a word of encouragement or comfort to the soldier,—but addressed his conversation wholly to the finely dressed gentlemen who were in and out of the room while the business was transacted, and let the feeble steps of the old man totter away unheeded.

Mark the difference.

The Frenchman, while on his way up the Ohio river, stopped to see General Harrison, of whom he had heard so much in former times, as well as more recently. No sooner did Harrison see his papers and learn his history, than he gave him a hearty shake of his hand, sat down by his side and conversed with him about the eventful history in which he had participated. Gen. H. compelled the soldier to partake of his hospitalities that day, and on the morning sent him on his way rejoicing.

This Revolutionary Soldier has grown up with our country. He says that he has voted for Washington, for Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. He intends, if his days shall be lengthened, to give his last and most cherished vote for the Hero of Tippecanoe.—*Huron County (Ohio) Reflector.*

Our Town.—The hammer and the saw, the passing to and fro of drays, the landing of goods &c. give an air of life and animation to our town which exists in few southern cities at this season of the year. Some of our merchants and mechanics have already taken possession of the handsome edifices which have been prepared for them since the fire of the 17th of January, others are moving, and others, again, are preparing to move—and all who were scorched from their former places of traffic will shortly find themselves more snugly and conveniently located than they were before the disastrous conflagration of the 17th of January 1840.

Dwelling houses are anxiously inquired for, rents are consequently high; but the supply is unequal to the demand.
Wilmington Advertiser.

Poinsett out again.—Secretary Poinsett in compliance with a very urgent letter from the Editor of the Enquirer is out again in that paper in a letter occupying eight of its columns, in explanation, extenuation, and mitigation of the Standing Army Bill, and President Van Buren's equivocal declarations in respect to it. The main design of it apparently is, to relieve the President from the imputation which in the opinion of many lies upon his *veracity*, and "Poins" works very hard, and no doubt very *conscientiously* to extricate his superior. This lengthened and dreadful effusion will have just the same effect with Mr. Van Buren's long winded and Janus faced Elizabeth City letter: it will make matters worse.
Richmond Whig.

Col. Johnson.—The Loco Focos of Ohio are putting Dick, clever Dick, to odd purposes. According to the Toledo Blade, the U. S. Senator Allen (who, with Dick, stumps the State) during his speech, takes the Col. by the arm, and says: 'Gentlemen, here is the real hero of the Thames. He has got wounds, honorable wounds, received in fighting that battle. And then turning to the Col. says: 'Col. make bare your arm and show to the people your certificates of bravery.—Now Col. exhibit your neck, and let the people see, who it was that fought their battles for them. Here gentlemen, is a real hero, none of your sham certificate.
N. Y. Express.

Elegantly Caught.—General Thomas Glascock, of Georgia, having written and published a scurrilous handbill against General Harrison, charging the latter with having some thirty years ago, as Governor of the Northwest territory, signed a law directing the punishment, without distinction of sex, of WHIPPING for certain offences in the territory, the editor of the Augusta Chronicle has turned the tables upon the accuser in an elegant style. He has proved from the records of the Legislature that at a much later period Glascock himself voted for a law in Georgia inflicting the same punishment, even upon the bare backs of females!
Com. Adv.

Presentment of a Governor.—The grand jury of Sevier county, in Tennessee, have *presented* Governor Polk, as a *most serious grievance.* Whether the Court adopted any remedial or punitory measures, in consequence, we are not informed. The presentment charges that the Governor instead of remaining at his post in discharge of his duties, is traversing the State conducting an electioneering campaign.

The Indiana Sun states, that Judge Bigger, the Whig Governor elect of Indiana, has fully recovered from his recent severe illness.

Boys do you hear that?—An accident, which might have proved very disastrous, occurred on Sunday afternoon last at Westminster, Carroll county, Md. The particulars, as we gather them from an eye witness, are these: On Saturday last a number of Loco Focos met at Westminster to have some speechifying, &c. and then to raise a *hickory pole* in honor of the "successor," which they did 157 feet high, with streamers, flags, &c. On Sunday afternoon (the very next day) the heavens frowned upon this inappropriate emblem of the gold spoon candidate, and a blast from a thunder cloud broke it off about 17 feet from the ground, when it *fell*, with a terrible and ominous crash, *full length towards Kinderhook! Nuf Ced!—Log Cabin Advocate.*

A Hint to the Girls.—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that small kind usually found in very shallow waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

DIED,

In this county, on Monday morning last, Col. STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH, a Member of the last Legislature from this county.

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her School on Monday the 5th of October. She will teach all the English branches of education which are taught in any of the FEMALE SEMINARIES in Fayetteville; also, Drawing, Painting and Fancy Needle Work. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished French lady, who speaks with the best pronunciation the court language of France.

September 14, 1840. 15-4w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 16.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	9 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 22	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Corn,	50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	9¼
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 10.

Turpentine $1 65 a 1 70; Tar 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, none; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55; Salt, coarse, 40 a 45; Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY,

(AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,)
PERSON STREET,

HAS received his Fall Supply (119 Packages) of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c., consisting of—

Men's Calf, Seal and Kip BOOTS,
" Black and colored Gaiter ditto,
" Calf and Kip Shoes and Sheetees,
" Morocco, Calf and Seal Pumps,
" Seal and Goat Slippers,
" India Rubber Shoes,
" Kip and coarse Brogans, (black and Russet,)
Ladies' French Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Calf, Seal and Prunella ditto, ditto,
" Kid, Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
" Colored Morocco ditto,
" Calf, Kid and Morocco Boots,
" Prunella and Gaiter ditto,
" India Rubber Shoes, (lined and furred,)
Misses' Calf, Seal and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
" Kid and Morocco Slippers, (col'd & black,)
Boys' pegged and sewed Calf Shoes and Brogans,
" " Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Women's Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

This entire Stock was bought direct from the Manufacturers or at auction, and will be sold low for Cash by the package, dozen, or at retail.

—ON HAND—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.

September 15, 1840. 15-6w.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15-tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 15, 1840. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per	Session.
First Class,	16	"	"
French Language,	10	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	"	"
Music on Guitar,	25	"	"
Fancy work,	3	"	"
Use of Piano for practising,	2	"	"

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

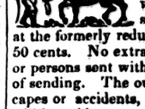
Look here Gunner!

THE Subscriber is now at his old stand on Bow street, near Duncan McNeill's Cabinet shop, ready to repair Gun Locks, and small work of any kind, in Brass, Iron, or wood.

EDWARD W. BARGE.

September 15, 1840. 15-3wpd.

GEN. WOLFE.



This thorough-bred Virginia Horse, colt of old Eclipse, will not be moved this Fall Season, but will stand at my Stable at the formerly reduced prices of $8, $12, $15; groom 50 cents. No extra charge will be made for mares, or persons sent with them, for one day at each time of sending. The owner will not be liable for escapes or accidents, and every necessary attention will be paid.

A horse of his pure blood at such moderate terms ought to be encouraged. He is here by accident and not for speculation. His owner will feel thankful to those disposed to encourage and sustain him.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 12. 15-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, at September Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Charles McAlister, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Adm'r.

September 11, 1840. 15-3w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Beach and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Hallock's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,

1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 8, 1840. 10tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 18, 1840. 11-4w

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather,

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Tenerille, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gross-de-nap,
Ponges and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale, 75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Grey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 23d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarhis, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

At my Auction Store,

2500 LBS. PRIME BACON, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 25, 1840. 12tf

For Sale,

50,000 BRICK,
200 casks LIME, a part of it just received to-day, of fine quality, and large casks Thotown Lime,
150 bushels Hair,
20 casks Nova Scotia Calcined Plaster,
20 casks Roman Cement,
20 ditto Water Lime,

All of which I would be glad to exchange for Cash. Call 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. JOHN E. PATTERSON.

August 24, 1840. 12-4w

N. B.—I have in employ six good workmen as Bricklayers and Plasterers, and would be glad to serve any who will favour me with their work. I work for prices to suit the times.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the fal e by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly seething around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatuleney, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.

August 4, 1840. 9t f

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France its Court, King, &c, by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral department as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

PAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes, by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in *each* department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fail to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

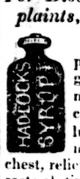
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and clears morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pain from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those pectoral symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor from that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under these and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial. It is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; such as Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, torpid action and irregular state of the Bowels. These causes neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN R. PEARCE, *Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 86tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the North Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for liver attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy cure. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their tones. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial—and may be justly considered a *Universal Antidote*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Chole, Fat, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Impure Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infants; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.